(XXVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1346)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1771.

BASTIA, *March* 12.

FOREIGN Ship having caſt Anchor in our Road, the Captain was aſked if he had any Thing contraband on board? Though he anſwered in the Negative, ſome Suſpicions having ariſen, his Ship was ſearched, on board of which were found 3000 Suits of Regimentals, with Powder and Firelocks. On which the Captain was ſeized, and committed to priſon.

LEOPOLD, *March* 13. It is reported the Turks have attacked the advanced Poſts of the Auſtrians, who having been ſeaſonably reinforced, killed ſeveral Thouſand of the Enemy. We are impatient for a Confirmation of this News.

LEMBERG, *March* 15. We have received Advice, that a Body of Turks had attacked the Auſtrian Troops that form a Line on the Frontiers, but that ſome Squadrons having immediately aſſembled, they had cut to pieces ſome Hundreds of the Turks. We are very impatient to know how this Act of Hoſtility will be taken.

AUSTRIA, *March* 25. It is aſſured, that the Army that is to be aſſembled at Peſt, in Hungary, will conſiſt of between 60 and 80,000 Men, excluſive of the Troops that form the Line, which are very numerous.

LONDON,

April 1. A late Utrecht Gazette has the following Paragraph: "We are aſſured that the Difference ſubſiſting between their Britannic and Pruſſian Majeſties, relative to the Debt due to the latter ever ſince the laſt War, is at length amicably ſettled, upon Conſideration of the former having agreed to pay the King of Pruſſia the Sum of 10,000l. Sterling per Annum."

April 8. Mr. Cornwall objected to raiſe the Supplies by Way of Lottery, unleſs a Clauſe was inſerted reſtricting the Members of that Houſe from receiving any Number of Tickets from the Miniſtry by Way of Douceur for paſt or future Services. He alſo expreſſed a Wiſh *(in vain)* that the Diſſolution of that Aſſembly might ſpeedily take Place.

The Miniſtry, it is ſaid, are determined to purſue violent Meaſures. They have reſolved to continue the Confinement of the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver in the Tower, and to try to puniſh the Printers.

The Miniſtry are now convinced, from the Endeavours of the ſelect Committee to learn if the late Mobs were raiſed by any indirect Means, that they were miſtaken, and attributed the general Voice of the People, to the ſecret Influence of a few leading Men in the patriotic Cauſe.

Laſt Sunday the Lord Mayor's Chaplain was not allowed to preach at the Tower, leſt he ſhould preach up Liberty to the Third Regiment, and alter the political Creed of thoſe docile Gentlemen.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, March 22.

"As I know your Curioſity with Reſpect to every Thing that relates to Madame du Barre, the following chit-chat of this Metropolis may not be diſagreeable to you. This Lady, ſince her Elevation to Power and Influence at the Court of Verſailles, is haughty and inſolent even to her royal Benefactor, of which ſhe has given a recent Inſtance. One Evening this Lent ſhe had aſſiſted at a *Concert Spiritual*, and on her return to the *Petit-ſouper* in her own Apartment, found that her Paramour had made pretty free with *la ſoupe Angloiſe (Anglice* Rum Punch) when he ſaid to her, with a Hiccough, *Madame, etes vous griſe?* * [Madam are you gray?] To which ſhe replied, *Non, Monſieur, je ſuis brune, a l'ordinaire, mais je vois que vous etes griſe d'haut en bas.* [No, Monſieur, I am brown, as uſual, but I ſee you are gray from Head to Foot.] The Sequel of this ill-timed Repartee, it is aſſured, has been fatal to the haughty Beauty. The King, piqued at her Inſolence, retired to reſt alone that Night: He went the next Day to Marli, without the Madame Barre, where he ſaw a black-eyed *Fille*, who caught his preſent unſettled Heart. The Girl in Queſtion is named Mazelot, and was in no higher Rank than that of a Milliner; neither hath ſhe any extraordinary perſonal Charms; and her mental Endowments are as yet unknown: She is, however, it muſt be acknowledged, a genteel Figure, and is very vivacious. This, probably, will be but a tranſitory Attachment, if Madame Barre is prudent enough to make a Conceſſion for her ill-timed *jeu de mots*. In the mean While, this Affair is in the Mouths of all Paris; and the Event is waited for with the moſt eager Impatience, particularly by the Friends of Choiſeul, who, ſome pretend, are the Inſtigators of Mademoiſelle Mazelot's Conduct."

April 9. There was much Conſternation on Monday, at St. James's, in Conſequence of One of the Court Emiſſaries having upon his Scout picked up a Piece of falſe Intelligence. This attentive Liſtner had collected a Report, that a Number of bad Perſons intended to proceed Yeſterday in ſolemn Proceſſion to Tower-Hill, with the Effigy of a very great Perſonage, and there perform the Rites of Execution; and that it was alſo intended to make the Parade go cloſe to the Palace Gates. In Conſequence of this Information, the uſual Precautions were determined on; that is, private Orders were to be communicated to the Guards on the firſt Appearance of the Proceſſion; and Spies to be ſet to work to obſerve and mark down. The Intentions of the L—d S——d, and others conſulted on this Occaſion, received, however, no Opportunity of Execution, ſince nothing of the Kind occured; and People in general imagine that the Story itſelf was raiſed by ſome Perſons to hum the Court Runner, who very readily ſwallowed the Bait.

Extract of a Letter from Calcutta, dated Auguſt laſt.

"We have had a very great Scarcity of Rice here, owing to the dry Seaſon; but the late Rains will probably reduce that Article in Price. We had only Four Sear and a Half of Rice for a Rupee, and uſed to have Twenty-five. We have buried from 150 to 200 People every Day, for ſeveral Months paſt. The Accounts from Patna, Muxadavad, and that Neighbourhood inland, are dreadful: They have buried by the neareſt Computation 100,000 People in the laſt Six Months. Capt. Moriſon, of the Duke of Kingſton, has loſt his Chief and Third Mate, and a Number of his People."

April 13. We hear the preſent Attempt of the Shelburne Party to ſet aſide Mr. Wilkes from being Sheriff, meets with the general Abhorrence of the Livery.

It is aſſerted for Fact, that Lord North was not conſulted in the Appointment of a Governor, &c. to the Prince of Wales.

The Miniſtry applied a few Days ago to a Northern Tory (Sir W. B.) to move for the Releaſe of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver; but he refuſed it, ſaying, he had conſulted ſome Country Gentlemen, who did not approve of either the Motion or the Commitment. Several other Members were then applied to, but they all refuſed.

A Gentleman lately come from Cadiz ſays, they are raiſing Recruits in all Parts of Spain, with the greateſt Expedition.

A certain Ambaſſador has ordered his Tradeſmens Bills to be paid off, being in daily Expectation of a Recal.

The Crown Lawyers have given it as their Opinion, that the Proceedings of a certain Aſſembly are illegal.

Advice is ſaid to be received of a ſmart Engagement between the Turkiſh and Ruſſian Fleets off the Iſland of Tenedos, in which the former were totally defeated, and her capital Men of War, with all their Men, ſunk and deſtroyed.

The late bold Steps of a certain Aſſembly have diſcovered the fatal Effects of Venality ſo manifeſtly to the Publick, that even thoſe Boroughs accounted the moſt corrupt, are now determined for the Future to elect none but thoſe who are above ſubmitting to the dirty Service of a Miniſter.

Lord North has often ſaid, that he has brought the Court of Spain to comply with every Article that they could in honour agree to: But it is greatly feared his Lordſhip has had too great a Regard for their Honour, and ſacrificed ſome of the moſt ſubſtantial Points of Engliſh Honour to ſome of the moſt romantic Punctilios of Spaniſh Honour.

It is ſaid the Right Hon. Lord North will addreſs the Houſe of Commons, in a Speech of a peculiar Nature in a few Days, which will greatly ſurpriſe the Publick in general.

It is confidently aſſerted, that Sir George Pococke, and Sir Piercy Brett, have been lately applied to, by order, to reſil their former Poſts, and that the latter will command the Fleet off Deal.

They write from Portſmouth, that a Spaniſh Frigate has been obſerved lately cruizing off Spithead and Plymouth Sound.

As the Eyes of the City are now open, by the violent Proceedings at the Weſt-End of the Town, it is hoped they will never be ſo much cloſed hereafter, as to loſe ſight of thoſe Principles which are their only Security.

Some ſhrewd Politicians conjecture, that the Premier, and another unpopular Member of the Houſe will be called up to the Houſe of Lords.

Various are the Meaſures propoſed by the Miniſtry, relative to the Caſe of the impriſoned Magiſtrates, inſomuch that they ſeem at a total Loſs how to determine.

We hear ſome Papers of a dangerous Tendency were found this Morning near the Royal Exchange.

April 15. After the Navy has been reviewed by his Majeſty, and paraded round Spithead, with Muſic playing, Guns firing, Flags flying, &c. all the Ships are to be diſtributed among the ſeveral Sea-ports of this Kingdom—to rot, until the next Spaniſh Encroachments rouſe them from their Lethargy.

April 16. It is confidently reported, that the whole Miniſtry have declared that if the Parliament ſhould be diſſolved, they would reſign their Places before the new One is choſen, which, it is ſaid, greatly Embarraſſes a great Perſonage, who ſeems to be hard ſet to find out proper Succeſſors.

The Coolneſs and Caution with which the City of London act at this alarming Criſis, gives no ſmall Uneaſineſs to the Carlton-Houſe Junto, while thoſe who act only from a Zeal for the Conſtitution, look with Pleaſure upon the prudent Firmneſs of the Friends to Liberty, and the Diſappointment of thoſe who wiſh for Riot and Tumult, to juſtify the Exertion of military Force.

The Lottery for the preſent Year is at leaſt Ten per Cent. more diſadvantageous than any that has yet been, even that of the laſt Years.

A Perſon the other Day, aſking his Friend's Advice, what Method was the beſt to take to procure his Preferment, was anſwered, "Do ſome diſhonourable Action that will draw on you a publick Mark of Infamy; that is the only Ladder by which People climb to Preferment."

It is ſaid the Ten Beds ordered to be got ready at the Tower, were intended for the Lord Mayor, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Townſend, Mr. Sawbridge, Col. Barre, Sir George Saville, Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Sir William Meredith, and Mr. Burke.

Bets were Yeſterday upon Change Five to One, that Mr. Wilkes will not be choſen Sheriff this Year.

Yeſterday the Lower Room met about Three o'Clock. A ſmall Debate aroſe upon the Militia Pay-Bill. The Barons of the Exchequer having given their Opinion, that the Pay of all Officers abſent either by Leave or Sickneſs from the laſt monthly Meetings, which was received by the Clerk of the Battalions, and paid to each Officer, ſhould be refunded; as, according to the Clauſe in the laſt Militia Act, the Abſentees were not entitled to Pay; a Clauſe was moved by Mr. De Grey, that Pay ſhould be allowed, for the whole Month, for all the Officers. This Clauſe has a Retroſpect as well as a Proſpect. The Debate laſted but a little Time, and the Clauſe was carried in the Affirmative.

April 17. It is given out that a Diſſolution of the Parliament has been very ſtrongly debated, in the Cabinet, and determined on, Lord North, it is reported, was diſſentient.

Three Ships of the Line, and Four Frigates are now fitting out from Portſmouth and Plymouth that are ordered to relieve Commodore Gambier, at Boſton. This Force is intended to guard the Coaſt, from Nova-Scotia to Cape Henry, in Virginia, from the fatal Effects of prohibited Trade, which is now carried on in Defiance of the Act of Navigation, and the manifeſt Injury of the Mother Country in general. At Spithead, Admiral Hughes, with 29 Sail of Men of War.

April 19. Yeſterday at One o'Clock, Serjeant Glynn made a Motion in the Court of Common Pleas, for an Habeas Corpora to remove the Bodies of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver out of the Tower, in which he was ſeconded by Serjeant Jephſon.

After the Affidavit and the Letter of Commitment had been read, the Lord Chief Juſtice granted the Habeas Corpora.

When Lord North opened the Budget on Wedneſday, he took a View of the preſent State of Affairs, both foreign and domeſtic; laughed at the late Riots, and all Mobs; cenſured the late Petitions and Remonſtrances; and blamed the Ten Gentlemen who divided the Houſe Twenty-three Times upon a Queſtion reſpecting the Privileges of their own Houſe.

Neither the Premier, nor any of his Friends, returned Anſwers to the many weighty Objections made uſe of by ſeveral Members to the Contents of the Budget. After he had opened it, he threw himſelf back in his Seat, in his uſual Manner, with his Arm acroſs, and the reſt of the Treaſury Bench imitated him, ſecure in the Knowledge of the Number of their Votes.

Mr. Burke, the Right Hon. Thomas Townſhend, Mr. Alderman Townſend, and many other minority Gentlemen, attacked the Miniſtry with great Warmth and Spirit upon their late Proceedings reſpecting domeſtic and foreign Affairs.

Mr. E. Burke made a great Figure on Wedneſday in his Oppoſition to the Plan for raiſing the Supplies for the Service of the preſent Year.

Not a Word was mentioned by either Party concerning the Releaſe of the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver; nor any Notice taken of the Grand Jury's having found the Bill againſt the Meſſenger.

Yeſterday the Bill for preventing the Exportation of Cattle paſſed the Houſe of Commons.

April 20. We hear that this Morning the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver will be brought from the Tower, to the Court of Common Pleas, by *Habeas Corpora*; when the Judgment of the Court will be given whether they can be admitted to Bail.

There has been no Shock, no Miſunderſtanding at St. James's; the King will not give way; Lord North is firm, and acceptable to him, his Conduct is approved of, and has met with Applauſe and grateful Acknowledgment. No Change was dreamt of; none will happen. The Meaſures of Government, though moderate, are determined and unalterable: Thoſe of Oppo-

* *A Word uſed equivocally, either ſignifying the Colour gray, or being* Drunk.

ſition have left ſuch a Stigma of Folly and Brutality on their Names, that to admit them into Office would add Contempt and Diſgrace to Ruin.

April 22. We hear from Venice, that the Third Ruſſian Fleet is arrived in the Archipelago, under the Command of Admiral Arf.

Prince Galitzen, the Ruſſian Miniſter at the Hague, has received a Letter from Count Romanzoff, dated March 15, giving an Account of his having taken the Town and Fortreſs of Guirgin, on the Danube, which was defended obſtinately by 10,000 Turks, and covered with Two Intrenchments, from both which they were driven, with the Loſs of 4000 Men killed; after which the Remainder retired to the Caſtle for ſeveral Days, which, when a Magazine of Powder blowing up, the Remainder, amounting to about 3000, on Account of the Want of Proviſions, were ſuffered to join the main Body of the Army. Sixty two Pieces of Braſs Cannon, Two Mortars, and a vaſt Quantity of warlike Stores, were taken. The Ruſſians had only 400 killed and 800 wounded; and, among the latter, the Generals Grottenhelmn and Molito, and Colonel Count Natali.

Orders are given for the Lieutenants of the ſeveral Counties in England, to expedite the raiſing the Militia with all poſſible Diligence.

The Spaniards have now begun to tranſport all the Flower of their Troops from the Sea-ports in Old Spain to their American Settlements.

Twelve more Ships of the Line are fitting out at the different Sea ports.

There are now at Spithead 35 Ships, including Frigates, Bombs, &c.

GLASGOW, *April* 18.

Extract of a Letter from Calcutta in the Eaſt-Indies, to a Gentleman in this Place, dated Auguſt 1770.

"I informed you in my laſt, that Coſſim Ali Kawn was on his March for Bengal, but has ſince been quiet, and we are now under no Apprehenſions of War from him or any other of the Country Powers; every Thing being peaceable here, and likely to continue ſo, India Stock muſt riſe. However you will no Doubt have been informed of the terrible Famine which has raged in the Provinces of Bahar and Bengal; the former has loſt near One Half of its Inhabitants on a moderate Computation. We cannot ſtir out of Doors without ſeeing Numbers lying dead in the Streets and Roads in and about the Town, notwithſtanding many People are conſtantly employed in removing them. It is dreadful to hear the Cries of ſo many poor Wretches ſtarving to death in the Streets. We are afraid of an epidemical Diſtemper from ſo many Carcaſes lying expoſed in this putrifying Climate. This cruel Famine put a Stop to Trade for ſome Time, but Thanks to God it is now over, and Trade begins to revive. In the City of Patna alone periſhed above One Hundred Thouſand, from whence you may judge of the immenſe Numbers carried off by this terrible Calamity.

NEWBERN, *May* 24.

On Wedneſday laſt an Expreſs arrived in Town from his Excellency the Governor, with an Account of his having had a Battle with the Regulators, and gaining a moſt ſignal and complete Victory; the Particulars of which, as near as we can collect from the ſeveral Accounts of this deciſive Stroke, are as follow:

His Excellency having reached Hillſborough, with about 1300 of the Troops, and finding that the Regulators were at about 40 Miles Diſtance above him, embodied and in Arms, to oppoſe the Provincial Forces under his Command, immediately marched from thence to attack them, in Caſe they ſhould refuſe to comply with the Terms he offered them, which were, to give up their Principals, lay down their Arms, and ſwear Allegiance to his Majeſty.

On the 16th Inſtant, being within a Mile of them, his Excellency received a Meſſenger from them, with Terms of an Accommodation; but they being wholly inadmiſſible, he marched to within a ſmall Diſtance of them, and formed in One Line about Half his Men, the other Half forming a Second Line at about 200 Yards Diſtance by way of Reſerve. The Regulators, to the Number of at leaſt 2500, immediately formed within 20 or 30 Paces Diſtance, and behaved in a moſt daring and deſperate Manner. His Excellency again propoſed Terms to them, which they ſpurned at, and cried out for Battle. His Excellency then immediately ordered the Signal of Battle to be given, which was a Diſcharge of the Artillery, when inſtantly enſued a very heavy and dreadful firing on both Sides, for near Two Hours and an Half; when the Regulators, being hard preſſed by our Men, and ſorely galled by the Artillery, which played inceſſantly on them with Grape-ſhot, gave way on all Sides, and were purſued to the Diſtance of a Mile through the Woods and Buſhes, our Troops making great Slaughter among them, as they did not make a regular Retreat, but ran in great Confuſion to all Quarters from whence they apprehended the leaſt Danger.

The killed and wounded on our Side in this Battle, through the immediate Interpoſition of Divine Providence, are very inconſiderable, the killed not exceeding Ten, and the wounded about 60, among whom is the Hon. Samuel Cornell, Eſq; of this Town, who received a ſlight Wound in his Thigh; but of the Regulators, 300 were found dead on the Field next Morning and a very great Number wounded; about 20 or 30 were made Priſoners, and the chief of their Ammunition and Baggage, conſiſting of hunting Shirts, Wallets of Dumplings, Jackets, Breeches, Powder horns, Shot-bags, &c. were taken, with a Number of Horſes.

The glorious and ſignal Victory of this Day, gained over a formidable Body of lawleſs Deſperadoes, under Divine Providence, is much to be attributed to the cool, intrepid, and Soldier like Behaviour of his Excellency the Governor, who was in the Center of the Line during the whole Engagement, and in the moſt imminent Danger, having had his Bayonet ſhot away with a Muſket Ball. Nothing could equal the Firmneſs and Intrepidity with which our Troops behaved, the Craven and Beaufort Detachments on the right Wing ſuſtaining a very heavy Fire for near Half an Hour; and the Carteret and Orange Detachments on the left Wing performing Wonders, for raw and inexperienced Militia, who ſcarce have had Time ſince their inliſting to learn the Exerciſe.

We have the greateſt Probability to think, that this ſignal Victory will cool the regulating Spirit, and put a final End to the moſt formidable and dangerous Rebellion that ever aroſe in America: But if they are ſtill infatuated, and will ruſh on to their Deſtruction, his Excellency is now joined by the Wake, Johniſton, and Cumberland Detachments, alſo by Col. Waddle from Saliſbury, and in a much better Condition to reduce them to Obedience.

The following is a Copy of what the Governor gave in publick Orders, the 17th of May, the Day after the Battle of Almanſee.

The Governor, impreſſed with the moſt affectionate Senſe of Gratitude, gives Thanks to both Officers and Soldiers of the Army, for the vigorous and generous Support they afforded him Yeſterday, in the Battle near Almanſee. It was to their Valour and ſteady Conduct that he owes, under the Providence of God, the ſignal Victory obtained over obſtinate and infatuated Rebels.

His Excellency ſympathiſes with the Loyaliſts, for the brave Men that fell and ſuffered in the Action; but when he reflects, that the Fate of the Conſtitution depended on the Succeſs of the Day, and the important Services th reby rendered their King and Country, he conſiders this Loſs (though at preſent the Cauſe of Affliction to their Relations and Friends) as a Monument of laſting Glory and Honour to themſelves and Families.

The Dead to be interred at Five o'Clock this Evening, in the Front of the Park of Artillery. Funeral Service to be performed, with military Honours to the deceaſed.

After the Ceremony, Prayers and Thankſgiving for the ſignal Victory it has pleaſed Providence Yeſterday to grant the Army over the Inſurgents.

Yeſterday Divine Service was performed in the Church in this Town, by the Rev. James Reed, Miniſter of this Pariſh, to offer up our Prayers and Thankſgivings to the Almighty, for the very ſignal and glorious Victory obtained, by his Excellency the Governor, over obſtinate and deſperate Rebels, near the great Almanſee River, in Orange County, on the 16th of this Inſtant; a Day that ought to be had in perpetual Remembrance by every loyal Subject of this Province, for their very great Deliverance and Reſcue from the Hands of a lawleſs and furious Mob.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 13.

By a Gentleman from North Carolina we are informed, that ſince the Engagement 1500 of the Regulators had laid down their Arms, and ſurrendered themſelves to Governor Tryon; and that their Two Leaders, Huſbands and Hunter, had made their Eſcape.

NEW-YORK, *June* 13.

For the Safety of Veſſels coming into and going to Sea from the Port of New-York, the Maſter and Wardens of the ſaid Port did laſt Week place a Can-buoy on the South-weſt Spit of the Eaſt Bank, in 18 Feet Water at low Water, bearing from the Lighthouſe on Sandy-Hook NW. *by* W. half W. and from the Bluff of Staten-Iſland, making the Narrows S. half E. Veſſels going down muſt keep in 5 Fathom Water, till they open the Buoy with the Point of Sandy Hook, which will clear them of the Spit. They find that the firſt of the Flood ſets about SW. *by* W. for Two Hours, and is apt to draw Veſſels over upon the Weſt Bank.

ANNAPOLIS, June 27.

The OFFICER's SECOND LETTER.

To E—— T—— *of* Queen-Anne's *County, Eſq;*

SIR,

WE have of late frequently heard an Opinion propagated, that the Act for the Eſtabliſhment of religious Worſhip in this Province, and for the Maintenance of the Epiſcopal Miniſters, is invalid; and it is truly ſurpriſing, that ſo much Credit has been given by Men of Underſtanding to ſo inconſiderable a Writer as the CHURCH OF ENGLAND PLANTER: But as that Piece has had a very maſterly and judicious Refutation, the Firmneſs and Validity of the Act, by ſound Reaſoners and good Lawyers, will now no longer be queſtioned.

By this Law the Clergy of *Maryland* are intitled to 40 lb. of Tobacco *per* Poll; they are ſecured in that Claim by the ſame Authority, which ſecures to every Man his Freehold or private Property; and therefore to wreſt that Right from them, either by bullying Threats or artful Stratagems (both which have been tried) to intimidate, and ſo oblige them to take an inequivalent Conſideration for it, is (according to the known Laws of Ethics) in Effect as much a Robbery, as if they were deprived on the Highway of ſo much Money. This can be proved, if you will venture to call for Proofs.

The Gentlemen of this new Regulation (I will not ſtile them Regulators, as that Term now-a-Days has an offenſive, though no very improper, Alluſion) have, notwithſtanding, diſpenſed with theſe moral Obligations, and decreed to allow them 40 s. *per* Poll, *i. e.* at the Rate of 12 s. 6 d. *per Cent.* for only 32 lb. a Tax. But why 32 lb. why not 40 lb. of Tobacco? I really am at a Loſs to reconcile ſuch Conduct with common Honeſty. You ſurely will not have the Effrontery abſurdly to reply, that One-fifth of the Clergy's Salaries was, at the firſt framing of an Inſpection, deducted.—For what? For the Advantage they expected to derive from ſuch a Law, by having their Tobacco inſpected in common with others, they therefore cheerfully ſubmitted to that Regulation. But are Circumſtances now parallel? Is there any juſt Reaſon why their 40 *per* Poll ſhould now be reduced, when their arbitrary Maſters propoſe (according to their preſent Scheme) to give them no Tobacco, and that conſequently they can't reap any Advantage from their new Inſpection? But ſo decree the Arbitrators of all Property: The Clergy muſt pay a real Price for an imaginary Advantage, or, rather, they muſt permit theſe honeſt generous Souls the Liberty of cropping One-fifth of their Tobacco, and of putting the Value of it in their own Pockets, without any Conſideration in return. Think a little, Sir (if Prejudice will give you Leave), of this notorious Injuſtice: This One-fifth they were contented to have deducted, as an Encouragement to promote ſo beneficial a Regulation, and on Condition that the Remainder might be cropped, and that their Tobacco might increaſe in Value as the Staple in general improved. But now, Sir, you not only preclude them from the common Privilege of cropping their Tobacco, but alſo mean to deprive them of Tobacco altogether, and ſtill you retain the Deduction, which conditionally ſecured to them 32 lb. of inſpected Tobacco, and for this 32 lb. you are pleaſed to pay them 4 s. or little more than half Price. Is not this monſtrous Injuſtice? What Right have you to expect or demand 8 lb. *per* Poll from the Clergy, without paying them for it? Why ſhould you allow them leſs for their Tobacco than you chuſe to rate yours at? Though it is commonly pleaded you oppoſe no Law, yet let me appeal to your Reaſon, if this Treatment be not a violent Oppoſition to the GREAT CHARTER of *England*, as well as both to the Letter and Spirit of our *Britiſh* and *American* Laws, which ſecure to every Man the full and peaceable Poſſeſſion of his Rights, which, next to Religion and Life, are deemed inviolably ſacred and dear.

Your new Aſſociation, Sir, drags after it another glaring Encroachment on their civil Liberties: The propoſed Alternative is, "*either the Clergy muſt take a* "*a Tax, or we will ſort in our Tobacco Houſes as indif-* "*ferent Tobacco as we can, to be merchantable at all.*" I ſuppoſe, then, that traſh Tobacco will do, as that is vendible now there is no legal Inſpection Law. This Fineſſe, Sir, clever as it is, if I gueſs aright, will hardly take: The Law expreſſly ſays, it muſt be good, not traſh or indifferent, Tobacco. But ſuppoſing the Gentlemen and Planters are honeſt and generous enough to give the Clergy good merchantable Tobacco, what ſhall they do with it? For their *Egyptian* Taſk-maſters have agreed, *that it ſhall not be purchaſed, that they ſhall not crop or ſtore it in Warehouſes, which they have borne a Part in purchaſing, in Repairs or Payment of Rent; they ſhall not weigh it in their own Scales*, nor, *with their Wills*, ſhall the ſhipping receive it. An ingenious Dilemma truly! Either Way you are ſafe, and, which ever Part of the Alternative they chuſe, they are ſure to be Loſers. Pleaſe, Sir, to advert again to theſe illegal Proceedings. Is not 40 lb. of Tobacco *per* Poll their lawful Property, as much ſo as what you have for Sale? Are they not alſo Members of the Community, and, as ſuch, juſtly entitled to all the Privileges and Immunities of it? If ſo, have they not a Right to ſtore and prize their Tobacco in the publick Warehouſes, and to ſell and ſhip it as well as you? Why then do you dare to infringe theſe common Rights of Society? Anſwer theſe Queries, and be juſtified if you can. Only turn the Tables; lay all ſelfiſh Prepoſſeſſions apart, and place yourſelves in the oppreſſed Circumſtances of the Clergy, and then view your own Inhumanity. Suppoſing, Sir, that the Officers and Clergy had Influence or Villainy enough to compel your Gentlemen of the Aſſociation to take 12 s. 6 d. *per Cent.* for Tobacco due to you from them, excepting One-fifth Part, which you are to throw into the Bargain, and receive no Value for, while they chuſe to ſell their Tobacco, and what they get from you at the above low Rates, for the higheſt Price which can be had; and ſhould thoſe Officers and Clergy further reſolve, that unleſs you diſpoſe of your Tobacco to them on theſe Terms, they ſhall lay every poſſible Embarraſſment in your Way, they ſhall prevent your ſelling or ſhipping it, reſtrain your Liberties as freeborn Engliſhmen, break off all Commerce with you, and treat you as Aliens, and Enemies of *Maryland*: Were you, Sir, to be thus treated, how would ſuch infernal Reſolves ſwell your noble patriotic Soul with indignant Reſentment againſt ſuch impudent Invaders of your natural and civil Privileges. And yet, as much as your Mind recoils at ſuch Abuſe, when you fancy yourſelf the Subject of it, this is preciſely your Conduct, and that of your Echoes, with reſpect to the Clergy of this County. Is not their Tobacco, as ſettled by Law, as much theirs, as what you have in your Warehouſes? And is it not as iniquitous for you to leſſen their Property, and give them an unequal Value for it, as it would be for the Officers and Clergy in the forementioned Caſe.

The Largeneſs of the Pariſhes is ſometimes urged as a Palliation for their rigorous Treatment of the Clergy; but this cannot be the Motive, for the ſmall ones ſhare the ſame Fate as the large: The Pariſh of Chriſt Church, even with Tobacco Payments under the Inſpection Law, afforded an incompetent Subſiſtence for the Incumbent; yet ſome of your Gentlemen, who would (as they ſay) have Miniſters ſupported according to their Characters as Gentlemen, to enable them to live comfortably, and to entertain you genteely and hoſpitably at their Houſes, are pleaſed to allow Mr. *Harris*, who has a growing helpleſs Family to ſupport, about £. 130 a Year. But though your Conduct cannot be vindicated by this Plea, yet it muſt be owned, that many Pariſhes in this Province are ſo extenſive, as to leave it out of the Power of a great Part of the Pariſhioners, with any tolerable Convenience, to attend publick Worſhip: Theſe overgrown Pariſhes of Courſe draw a large Annuity, which is collected by the People for an Advantage they do not enjoy; ſuch Pariſhes ſhould therefore be divided, and a ſeaſonable Application made to the Lord Proprietary to obtain his Conſent for a commodious Diviſion upon the Deceaſe of the Incumbents: And I do imagine, that if a decent Remonſtrance was made to the Miniſters of ſuch Pariſhes, they would follow the laudable Example of Mr. *Forreſter*, and cheerfully conſent to a Diviſion.

Had you conſulted the Intereſts of the preſent Age and the ſpiritual good of Poſterity, methinks you ſhould be for the Salaries continuing as they are, that

the Parishes may be so divided as to make the Churches convenient to all, and that Religion may be more generally propagated; an Object which your Scheme is entirely overthrowing. The Immorality of the Clergy (for I would give every Objection a deliberate Examination) is another Reason urged for reducing their Incomes; it is a great Pity, I own, that this Charge in many Instances is lamentably true; that many of those who profess to be Embassadors of Christ, and Patterns of Holiness, act very inconsistent with their Characters; and what adds to this publick Grievance is, the Difficulty or displacing such Clergymen. It were indeed to be wished, that some Methods, consistent with the ecclesiastical Constitution, were fallen upon, to introduce a proper Discipline, and silence and eject irregular Ministers. But are there not bad Men elsewhere, in other Churches as well as ours? If some degrade their sacred Office, shall you be so regardless of the future Prosperity of Religion, as to discourage all you can, by your declared Dislike and Opposition to the Ministers of the Establishment, even good Men from turning their Faces towards you? Will you be so disingenuous, as to make the Faults of a few a Pretence for invading the Rights of all? The Clergy are charged with Covetousness, because, forsooth, they will not suffer their Rights to be infringed. To what Excesses and Absurdities does blind Prejudice often lead! It transfers a Crime from the guilty to the innocent; these Gentlemen want to persuade the Publick, that the Clergy are avaricious for claiming their legal Property, while they would be thought innocent for invading it; and if Covetousness is the desiring another's Right, I leave it to the World to determine, who is guilty in this Respect, the Association or the Clergy? But whatever, or how good soever your Motives were, they never can justify bad Actions. If the Taxes for the Clergy are a heavy Weight upon the People (and it is no Wonder they should be thought so, where Religion is not in Vogue, and where Money and Ambition are the Deities worshipped), should you therefore commence Tyrants, and make or unmake the Laws as you please. Seek for a proper Remedy, Sir; have them lessened by legal Authority, and they will be satisfied.

In a former Reign, there were some who were distinguished by the Name of Monarchy Men; but you Gentlemen, who may be fitly contradistinguished as Advocates for Anarchy, as you take a quite different Road, and do not chuse to be troubled with any Government at all; you will either force the Clergy to take an inadequate Price for their Property, or deprive them of the common and allowed Means of disposing of it, with a direct View to starve them out, and oblige them to comply with your tyrannical Overtures. And what can Oppression and Violence not do? *Silent Leges inter Arma.* Your Plots have succeeded to your Wishes. Several Gentlemen have submitted to your imperial Decrees; a few have been waxed and wheedled to a Compliance; others, through a Narrowness of Circumstances, have been obliged to submit; and others again, rather than contest with their Parishioners, who no Doubt were instructed to insist upon the Terms of the Association, were, for the Sake of Peace, contented to accept of almost any Compromise.

But, Sir, a Word in your Ear: It is whispered about, that the Friends of the several Associations, who are Members of Assembly, from their great and honest Candour, intend next Session to produce their forced Submissions, as tacit Acknowledgments of the Clergy, that their Salaries are too much, and to frame a Law from that Precedent; though you must be convinced, that the Frenzy you have raised in the Minds of the People, and the violent Spirit of Opposition you have kept up, together with the Necessities of the Clergy, have reluctantly extorted their Compliance.

The Matters complained of, and which occasioned the late Association, are the exorbitant Fees and Salaries of the Officers and Clergy. These, if well supported, are beyond Doubt a reasonable Ground for Dissatisfaction, and which you should, by every proper Method, endeavour to remedy; and to seek for such a Remedy is very becoming every true Lover of his Country; but, Sir, I believe you will find it extremely difficult, upon any Principles but those of Despotism, to justify your present Mode for Redress. You have an undoubted Right to complain of Grievances, but none, that you or I know of, to invade another's Property, or evade the Force of Law.

Permit me, Sir, before I conclude, to give you a little Advice: Be an entire Patriot. You have opened your Batteries against the Officers and Clergy, as if they were the only Tyrants, while you are quite silent as to the Lawyers, your Compeers in the Dance of modern Patriotism, whose Insolence and Oppressions are every Day felt and every where complained of. As I would be as cautious of giving Offence as of suppressing the Truth, I here, and throughout this Section, except from the above Censure those Gentlemen of the Law (some of whom I could name) who act from Principles of Honour and Probity, and only mean those who set no Bounds to their Extortions. Whence then this manifest Partiality? When in your legislative Capacities all this Clamour about the Officers and Clergy, and not a Word about a Set of Men, more truly burdensome and expensive to *Maryland*, than perhaps all the other Orders of the Community put together. Do not the legal Fees of some of them amount to the extravagant Incomes of some of the great Officers, and as to the meanest Practitioners afford an handsome Competency? But these very Men, contrary to the very Letter of the Law (so 'tis said) exact, as a previous Condition from their Clients, large private Fees, which so swell the Expences attending a Suit, as that oftentimes the Gainer of a Cause gets little or nothing, while the Lawyers generously sweep away almost all. Is not this truly, as a very shrewd and arch true-blue Planter has remarked, *to kill the Blackbirds and spare the Crows? Dat Veniam Corvis, vexat Censura Columbas.* I will be plain with you: The true Reason of this palpable Inconsistency is, that in all your publick Proceedings (as I am informed there Lawyers rule the Roast) they, in the true Spirit of democratical Despots, dictate every Measure, and ye tamely follow the Jingle of your Leaders Bells. It is truly surprising, Sir, since these Gentlemen will not justify themselves at the Tribunal of the Publick, after being so repeatedly called upon, that some Gentlemen of your Independency and Spirit have not devised Means to call them to an Account; for surely Men like these, who violate the Laws themselves, and like Harpies prey upon the People, are very unqualified to be Guardians for the Publick, and to give Laws to a sensible and respectable Province.

Now, Sir, I have delivered myself, I hope, like an impartial and honest Man; I have fairly canvassed the Nature and Tendency of the Association, and the Principles of its Promoters; I have not, according to the customary Mode of conniving at the Imperfections of those Laws which favour, or at the Foibles of (what I must call for Distinction-sake) my own Party: The Lawyers, who accidentally slid into my Subject, will, on Account of this disinterested Spirit, excuse the Freedoms I have taken with them; and I request you, Sir, if your Conduct may still seem to yourself to be defensible (as to me it does not), to defend it to the World at large,

I am, Sir,
An impartial Lover of Justice, and
17th June, 1771. *the regular Execution of it.*
AN OFFICER.

Annapolis, June 26, 1771.

JAMES DICK and STEWART,

At their Stores in Annapolis *and* London-Town, *have just imported, in the Ship* Planters Friend, *Captain* George Buchanan, *from* London,

A Large Assortment of *European* and *East-India* Goods, which they will sell cheap for ready Money or short Credit, by Wholesale or Retail. They have likewise for Sale, *Madeira* Wine by the Pipe, Hogshead, or Quarter Cask, *West-India* Rum by the Hogshead, Muscovado Sugar by the Barrel, Spermaceti Candles by the Box, *Castile* Soap, Pimento, *London* double refined Sugar, *London* and *Philadelphia* single ditto. Also, Sail Duck of all Numbers, Anchors and Grapnells, *Hoxton*'s Drafts of the Bay, Mariners Compasses, Spy Glasses, *Hadley*'s and *Davis*'s Quadrants, and all Sorts of Ship Chandlery—and Cordage made at *Newington* Rope-Walk, where all Orders are complied with in the most speedy Manner. (3w)

To be SOLD, by William Wilkins, *at his House in* Annapolis,

BARBADOES Spirit, West-India and Continent Rum, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar of different Prices and Qualities, Window Glass of different Sizes, Indigo Blue, Chocolate, Mustard, Soap and Candles, *London* Steel, Powder and Shot, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmeg, Allspice and Mace, Bohea and common Green Tea, Sundry Drugs and patent Medicines. Osnabrig and brown Rolls, Pins, a few coarse Woollens and *Irish* Linens, *&c. &c.* All which Articles he will sell remarkably low for ready Money.

N. B. He has also a Mare to dispose of, fit for Saddle or Draught. (w2)

To be SOLD cheap for ready Money,

DR. JAMES's Fever Powders and Pills, with Papers of Direction. Enquire at the Printing-Office.

THOMAS MORGAN,

Begs leave to inform the Publick, that he has opened a Shop in Gay-Street, *opposite Mr.* Melcher Kiener's *Tavern,*

WHERE he intends to carry on the Business of Watch and Clock-making, in all its various Branches. Those Gentlemen that will please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on being carefully served, and with Dispatch. Likewise he intends repairing and cleaning all Kinds of Watches and Clocks after the best Manner: He further proposes to engage his Performance for One Year, provided the Owner don't abuse the same. (w5)

Annapolis, June 26, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber is authorised to receive his Lordship's Quitrents of *Anne-Arundel* and *Calvert* Counties, payable from the 29th of last *September*. I do therefore earnestly request all Persons indebted, to be very punctual in their Payments, otherwise I shall be obliged to act in such a Manner, as will not be agreeable to them. Constant Attendance will be given at my House in *Annapolis*, and at *Calvert* County Court-House every Court, for the receiving of the same.

(w4) WILLIAM NOKE.

WHEREAS a certain *Frederick Frise*, has received of me 3 Bonds, in Consideration of a Tract of Land, of a certain Number of Acres, which Land it appears does not amount to the Quantity; I do hereby forewarn all Persons from taking any Assignment on the said Bonds, as I shall without Doubt dispute the Payment.

CASPER LOCHMAN.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1771.

THE Subscribers to the *Pennsylvania* Chronicle, who reside in the Province of *Maryland*, are requested to make Payment to *James Hackman*, of the City of *Annapolis*, whose Receipt shall be a sufficient Discharge for whatever they may pay. Their Compliance, with a Continuance of their Custom, will much oblige their humble Servant,

WILLIAM GODDARD.

ALL those who are indebted to Mr. *Thomas Philpot*, of *London*, Merchant, for Dealings with Mr. *Charles Digges*, deceased, at his Store in *Upper-Marlborough*, are hereby requested to make speedy Payment. As the Debts have been a long Time due. Those who fail may depend on being sued immediately after the 10th Day of *August* next, without respect of Persons.

FRANK LEEKE, Attorney in Fact,
for THOMAS PHILPOT.

June 7, 1771.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. *Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely*, late of *Anne-Arundel* County, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment, and those who have just Claims against the said Estate, are desired to make them known to Mr. *Greenbury Ridgely*, who is authorised to settle with those that apply; all who neglect to discharge their Balances before the 20th of *July* next, may depend on being sued or warranted, as no Indulgence can be given. JANE RIDGELY, Executrix.

WANTED, a single Man who understands the Business of a Skinner and Breeches-maker; any single Man who can be well recommended, may meet with good Encouragement, by leaving a Line with Mr. *Charles Lansdale*, Post-rider from St. *Mary*'s County to *Annapolis*, directed to *William Sears*, Tavern-keeper at *Broad-Creek, Prince George*'s County.

COMMITTED to my Custody as a Runaway, Negro *Joe*, who says he belongs to *Barnaby Eagan*, of *Calvert* County, he is about Five Feet Nine or Ten Inches high; Has on, a mixt Country Cloth Jacket, white Country Cloth Breeches, old blue worsted Stockings, and an Osnabrig Shirt. His Master is desired to take him away and pay Charges, to

(3w) JENIFER TAYLOR, Sheriff of *St. Mary*'s County.

June 15, 1771.

COMMITTED to *Talbot* County Jail, as a Runaway, a Man by the Name of *William Bradshaw*, who says he belongs to a certain *John M'Kenzie*, of *Anne-Arundel* County. His Master is desired to take him away and pay Charges.

JOSEPH BRASSUP, Jailer.

Kent County, *Maryland, June 23, 1771.*

RAN away last Night, Two English Convict Servant Men, *viz.*

WILLIAM JAMES, about Twenty one Years of Age, about Five Feet Nine Inches high, he is a stout well set Fellow, wears his Hair short, fair Complexion, has had the Small-Pox; he has a large Scar on One of his Knees.

THOMAS DYER, about Twenty-two Years of Age, about Five Feet Six Inches high, fair Complexion, wears his Hair short, has a large Scar on the inside of One of his Legs; they talk much in the West Country Dialect. They had on, and took with them, Four white Shirts, Four Osnabrig ditto, Seven Pair of Cotton and Thread Stockings, Three Pair of Trousers, One striped, One Osnabrig, One brown Roll; Five Pair of Shoes, Three Hats, Three Handkerchiefs, Two Coats, One blue Broad Cloth, One Wilton; Six Jackets, One blue Fearnought, One Wilton, One blue Cloth, One Damask, Two Linen; Five Pair of Breeches, One Pair Buckskin, and a Gun.

Whoever takes up and secures the said Convicts, if in the County, Three Dollars, and if out of the County, Six Dollars Reward for each of them, exclusive of what the Law allows, and if brought home, reasonable Satisfaction, made by

JOHN CARVILL HYNSON,
RICHARD HYNSON.

N. B. We suspect they will ttempt to cross the Bay, and those that have Vessels we beg will take care of them.

May 23, 1771.

STRAYED from the Subscriber on the 5th Inst. a dark sorrel Horse, about 13 Hands 3 Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder F W paces slow, trots and gallops, has a small Star in his Forehead, and walks lame.

Whoever brings the said Horse to Capt *Francis King*, in *Piscataway*, or the Subscriber living in *Pomonkey Neck*, shall receive 16 Shillings Reward.

RICHARD BRAND.

June 20, 1771.

STRAYED or STOLEN from *Port-Tobacco, Charles* County, on the 30th of *May*, an Iron gray Stalion, half blooded, about Fourteen Hands high, Three or Four Years old this *June*, he has some saddle Spots, and a small black Spot on One of his Buttocks or both, there is but One of his Stones down, his Brand I can't remember, if any, as I but lately bought him. Any Person that brings the said Horse to *Port-Tobacco*, shall have Fifty Shillings, or if any Person sends Word, so that I can get the said Horse, shall receive Thirty Shillings,

of PRIOR THEOBALD.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Joseph Weedons*, living in *Prince-George*'s County, near *Magruder*'s Warehouse, taken up as a Stray, a black Horse, branded on the near Buttock thus B.

The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

MR. JOSEPH COUDEN, who formerly kept the FREE-SCHOOL of *Cecil* County, and is now Maſter of the *Kent* County School in *Cheſter-Town*, after a long and very diligent Inquiry, has lately had an Uſher well recommended to him, who is thought well qualified for that Purpoſe, upon a proper Examination made by the Viſitors. Such Perſons as may do Mr. *Couden* the Honour to entruſt their Children or Wards to his Care for Inſtruction, may depend on his and his Aſſiſtant's utmoſt Diligence and Attention both to their Literature and Morals. Good Lodgings are to be had in the Town on reaſonable Terms. (6w)

June 18, 1771. *Publiſhed by Order of the Viſitors.*

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber's Plantation, near *Elk-Ridge Landing*, the Four following Convict Servants, *viz.*

JAMES BARBER, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a brown Complexion, ſhort light brown Hair, and about 25 Years of Age: Had on and took with him, a Country Cloth Jacket and Breeches, an old Felt Hat, Two new Oſnabrig Shirts, old Shoes, with flat Iron Buckles.

JOHN BATE, about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 5 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, with ſhort ſtraight brown Hair: Had on when he went away, a blue Halfthick Jacket, a Felt Hat, about half worn, a new Oſnabrig Shirt, old Crocus Trouſers, no Shoes or Stockings.

JOHN BATES, about 27 or 28 Years of Age, a ſtout well looking Fellow, of a fair Complexion, with ſhort brown Hair, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high: Had on when he went away, a Country Cloth Jacket, much worn, old Leather Breeches, old Felt Hat, and Oſnabrig Shirt.

JOHN TOM LISON, about 35 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, a well ſet Fellow, with ſandy Hair and Beard, a little knock-kneed, and his Ancles ſore: Had on when he went away, an old Felt Hat, Country Cloth Jacket, much worn, greaſy Buckſkin Breeches, Oſnabrig Shirt, old gray ribbed Stockings, and old Shoes.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the aforeſaid Servants, or either of them, ſhall receive, if taken in the Province, Forty Shillings; but if out of the Province, Five Pounds for each, paid by

(3w) BENJAMIN HOWARD.

N. B. They are all *Engliſhmen.*

Cheſter-Town, June 6, 1771.

WE have a very large and general Aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt-India* Goods, juſt arrived from *London*, *Briſtol* and *Glaſgow*, which we ſhall ſell, either at Wholeſale or Retail, on very reaſonable Terms. Our Correſpondents have, thro' Miſapprehenſion, ſhipped an over Quantity of 8 *d.* 10 *d.* 12 *d.* and 20 *d.* Nails, for which we will take prime Coſt and Charges.

(3w) THOMAS RINGGOLD & SON.

Juſt imported, from London *and* Glaſgow, *and to be ſold on reaſonable Terms by the Subſcriber, at his Store near the Church in Annapolis, Wholeſale or Retail,*

A Large and compleat Aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt-India* Goods, ſuitable to the different Seaſons. COLIN CAMPBELL.

Dorcheſter County, June 3, 1771.

WHEREAS the Juſtices of *Dorcheſter* County Court, were empowered, by an Act paſſed at the laſt Seſſions of Aſſembly, to levy on the taxable Inhabitants of ſaid County, a Sum not exceeding Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds of Tobacco, for the Purpoſe of building a Court-Houſe; and we the Subſcribers were therein appointed Commiſſioners, and authoriſed to contract for the doing and compleating the ſame.

We do therefore hereby give Notice, that we ſhall attend, for that Purpoſe, at the Town of *Cambridge*, in the County aforeſaid, on every Monday from the Date hereof, until the laſt Day of *Auguſt* next, when we ſhall be ready to contract with any Undertaker that may offer, on his giving Security for the Performance of his Agreement (if required)

Charles Dickinſon,
Robert Goldſborough,
William Ennalls,
Robert Harriſon,
John Goldſborough.

Annapolis, June 6, 1771.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold, Wholeſale or Retail, upon the loweſt Terms by the Subſcriber, at the Store next Door below the Coffee-Houſe,

A Large Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.

(tf) ROBERT BUCHANAN.

May, 30, 1771.

Juſt imported, in the Adventure, *Capt.* Samuel Maynard, *and the* Devonſhire, *Capt.* Robert Watts, *from* London,

A Great Variety of *European* and *Eaſt-India* Goods, to be ſold on the loweſt Terms at my Stores, at *Elk-Ridge*, *Elk-Ridge Landing*, *Queen-Anne*, and *Upper-Marlborough*, for Caſh, Bills or Tobacco.

Among the above Goods, are a large Aſſortment of Silks of the neweſt Patterns.

(4w) STEPHEN WEST.

May 30, 1771.

FOR LONDON,

THE Ship *Devonſhire*, *Robert Watts*, Maſter, now lying in the Ferry Branch of *Patapſco* River, takes Tobacco conſigned to *Weſt* and *Hobſon*, and will be quickly loaded. Inſurance is ordered, and will be inſerted in the Bills of Lading.

(4w) STEPHEN WEST.

May 30, 1771.

FOR LONDON,

THE Ship *Adventure*, *Samuel Maynard*, Maſter; now lying at *Selby's* Landing, in *Patuxent* River, takes Tobacco conſigned to *Weſt* and *Hobſon*, and will ſail by the laſt Day of *June*. Inſurance is ordered, and will be inſerted in the Bills of Lading.

The Ship is intended to return to *Maryland* this Fall.

(4w) STEPHEN WEST.

Annapolis, June 1, 1771.

Juſt imported, in the Betſey, *Captain* Henrick, *from* London, *and to be ſold by the Subſcriber at his Store, near the Dock, at the very loweſt Price, for Caſh, by Wholeſale or Retail,*

A Great Variety of *European* and *Eaſt-India* Goods, ſuitable to both Seaſons. Alſo may be had as uſual, Wine, Rum, Molaſſes, Linſeed Oil, loaf and brown Sugar, Chocolate, and ſome Seines, with Leads, Corks, and Cords compleat.

(w6) NATHAN HAMMOND.

To be SOLD, *for ready Caſh*,

A Tract of Land, lying in *Frederick* County, called and known by the Name of *Pool's Delight*, containing 287 Acres, ſome of which is good Meadow Ground, cleared, and the reſt is well timbered. A View of the Premiſes will ſufficiently convince the Fertility of the Soil. Any Perſon willing to purchaſe ſaid Land, may know the Conditions, by applying to

(tf) ANNE MIDDLETON, at *Annapolis.*

N. B. As I intend to decline keeping Tavern, I beg of thoſe Perſons who have not yet ſettled their Accounts, to make ſpeedy Payment. I ſhall take in Boarders, and keep as uſual good Hay and Oats, likewiſe Ferry Boats to any Part of the Bay. Thoſe Gentlemen that will favour me with their Cuſtom, may depend on being punctually ſerved, by A. M.

(6m) *Philadelphia, May* 13, 1771.

ENOCH STORY

BEGS leave to inform the Publick in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has removed to a Houſe well ſituate for Buſineſs, at the Corner of *Market* and *Second* Streets, near the Court-Houſe, in this City, where he has fitted up a convenient Store for the Reception of Merchandize, which he propoſes ſelling upon Commiſſion, on the loweſt Terms for Caſh only, either there or at his Vendue-Houſe up *Second* Street, (upon certain Days, of which timely Notice will be given) as may be moſt agreeable.

He alſo propoſes doing Buſineſs as a Broker, to buy or ſell *Weſt-India* or *European* Goods, Bills of Exchange, Ships or other Veſſels, Houſes, Lands, *&c. &c.* and in general, ſuch Buſineſs as he may be intruſted with, and that upon ſuch low Terms, as may make it advantageous for the Gentlemen, Merchants, and Traders of this City, and thoſe of the neighbouring Provinces to employ him.

He begs leave to aſſure them, his utmoſt Endeavours ſhall be exerted to give Satisfaction in the Management and Negotiating any Buſineſs that may be put under his Direction; and the Favours conferred on him will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered.

N. B. We the Subſcribers, being acquainted with the above-named *Enoch Story*, are of Opinion, from our Knowledge of his Abilities and Character, that he is well qualified to execute the ſeveral Branches of Buſineſs above-mentioned.

Reeſe Meredith, *Thomas & Iſaac Wharton*,
James & Drinker, *Stocker & Wharton*,
Willing & Morris, *Samuel Morris, junr.*
Edward Penington, *James Wharton.*

Kent-Iſland, June 5, 1771.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A PERSON who is well qualified in the Buſineſs of burning BRICKS. Such a one will meet with proper Encouragement, by applying to the Subſcriber. JAMES HUTCHINGS.

WHEREAS *Richard Culverwell*, of *Chedder*, in the County of *Somerſet*, in *May* 1759, was ſhipt on board the *Atlas*, then lying in the Port of *Briſtol*, and bound for *Maryland*; this is to give Notice, that if the ſaid *Richard Culverwell* is living, and will apply to Mr. *John M'Kirdy*, Captain of the *Royal Charlotte*, now lying at *Baltimore-Town*, he will hear of ſomething to his Advantage; or if the ſaid *Richard Culverwell* is dead, and any Perſon can give a ſatisfactory Account of his death and when, by applying as above, ſhall be rewarded to his ſatisfaction. (tf)

Annapolis, May 28, 1771.

SOME Time in the latter End of the Summer 1769, I lent a Pair of Wool Combs to one *Thomas Savidge*, a Wool-comber by Trade, who went to *Prince-George's* County (as he told me) to do ſome Work there, and promiſed to return my Combs in ſome ſhort Time after, which he has not done, nor can I hear with any Certainty what is become of him. Any Perſon that knows where he is, and will recover my Combs, or the Value (Three Pounds) in Dollars, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence each; the Favour ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, and if he refuſes to deliver my Combs with One Pipe and ſome ſpare Teeth, which I lent him with the Combs, I ſhall eſteem it as a Favour, that any Perſon will order a Writ for him in my Name, to oblige him either to deliver the Combs, &c. or to pay for them Three Pounds as above.

(6w) WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Said *Reynolds* wants to employ a Perſon to repair Three Stocking Frames; any one capable to undertake ſuch a Job, he would be glad to employ.

May 22, 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

A Commodious Plantation, on *Elk-Ridge*, within Twenty-two Miles of *Annapolis*, Eighteen of *Baltimore-Town*, and Ten of *Elk-Ridge Landing*, well adapted to Grain and Graſs. A View of the Premiſes will ſufficiently evince the Beauty of the Situation and Fertility of the Soil.

(tf) H. GRIFFITH.

May 1, 1771.

Juſt imported in the Galloway, *Captain* Bishoprick, *from* London, *and to be ſold by the Subſcribers, Wholeſale or Retail, at their Store, in* Church-Street, Annapolis,

A Genteel, and well aſſorted Cargo of *European* and *India* Goods, ſuitable to each Seaſon, among which are a great Variety of faſhionable Silks and Millenary.

(tf) THOMAS HARWOOD, & JOHN BRICE.

THE Subſcriber being fully impowered to ſettle and adjuſt the Accounts of Mr. *Joſhua Johnſon*, late of this Province, requeſts all thoſe who have any Claims againſt him to bring them in; and all thoſe who are indebted to him to make immediate payment; thoſe who neglect to comply with this Requeſt, will have Suits commenced againſt them to *Auguſt* Court next. Conſtant Attendance is given at my Office. JOHN DAVIDSON.

May 7, 1771.

WANTED,

AN ORGANIST for *Port-Tobacco* Pariſh, in *Charles* County.——The Salary is Four Pounds of Tobacco *per* Poll; there are about One Thouſand Nine Hundred Taxables in ſaid Pariſh, and it is moſtly paid off at Twelve Shillings and Six-pence *per Cent.* Any Perſon inclinable to undertake the ſaid Organs, is deſired to apply to the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Thornton*, Rector of ſaid Pariſh, who will have a Veſtry called for that Purpoſe.

Signed per Order of the Veſtry,
THEO. HANSON, Regiſter.

General Poſt-Office, *New-York, Jan.* 22, 1771.

HIS MAJESTY'S Poſt-Maſter General, having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between *Great-Britain* and *America*) been pleaſed to add a Fifth Packet Boat to the Station betwen *Falmouth* and *New-York*: Notice is hereby given, that the Mail for the future will be cloſed at the Poſt-Office in *New-York*, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the Firſt Tueſday in every Month, and diſpatched by a Packet the next Day for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the D. Poſt-Maſter General.

(12m) ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6 *d.* a Year, ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted the Firſt Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At ſame Place may be had, ready Printed, moſt kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of ſeveral Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, *&c. &c.* All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious Manner, on applying as above.